

Appendix A:
Reference Material

Table A. Minimum Check Strip Requirements

ACRES IN FIELD OR SUBFIELD	MINIMUM CHECK STRIP LOCATIONS
Less than 1.0	Two adjacent rows located as instructed by the insurance provider.
At least 1.0 but less than or equal to 10.0	Two adjacent rows and one row on each side of the field, all located as instructed by the insurance provider.
At least 10.0 but less than or equal to 40.0	Three groups of at least two adjacent rows each located as instructed by the insurance provider
At least 40.0 but less than or equal to 100.0	Four groups of at least two adjacent rows each located as instructed by the insurance provider.
At least 100.0 but less than or equal to 400.0	Four groups of at least two adjacent rows and an additional pair of adjacent rows for every additional 100 acres or fraction thereof beyond 100 acres, all located as instructed by the insurance provide.
At least 400.0 but less than or equal to 1,000.0	Eight groups of at least two adjacent rows and an additional pair of adjacent rows for every additional 200 acres or fraction thereof beyond 400 acres, all located as instructed by the insurance provide

Table B. Minimum Representative Sample Requirements

ACRES IN FIELD OR SUBFIELD	MINIMUM NO. OF SAMPLES
Less than 1.0	Every tenth plant from check strips
At least 1.0 but less than or equal to 10.0	Every twenty-fifth plant from check strips
At least 10.0 but less than or equal to 100.0	Every fiftieth plant from check strips
At least 100.0 but less than or equal to 200.0	Every hundredth plant from check strips
More than 200.0	Every two-hundredth plant from check strips

Table C. Planting Density Formula

Use the following procedure to determine the number of plants per acre.

For each of three areas where all plants have grown out, measure the distance between eleven adjacent plants in a row, in feet, to the nearest tenth of a foot. Divide the sum of those three measurements by 30 to obtain an average the distances between plants. This value, to the nearest tenth of a foot, is the “feet between plants.”

Measure the distance between four adjacent rows and divide by three. This distance, to the nearest 1/10th of a foot, is the “feet between rows.” If the distance between rows is inconsistent, determine four or more “feet between rows” values and average those values.

Calculate the planting density (in slips planted per acre) per acre by dividing 43,650 (the square feet per acre) by the product by the feet between plants (to tenths) and by the feet between rows (to tenths).

$$\text{Planting density} = \frac{43,560}{\text{Feet between plants} \times \text{feet between rows}}$$

EXAMPLE:

Distance between plants = 1.0 foot

Distance between rows = 3.5 feet

$$\text{Plants per acre} = \frac{43,560}{1.0 \times 3.5} = 12,445.71 = 12,446 \text{ slips planted per acre}$$

Table D. Number of Plants Formula

Use the following procedure to determine the number of plants in a field or subfield.

Calculate the planting density using the formula above.

Calculate the number of plants in the field by multiplying planting density by 0.9 (the typical planting efficiency for sweetpotatoes under best management practices) and multiplying the result by the number of acres.

$$\text{Plants in a field} = \text{planting density} \times 0.9 \times \text{number of acres in the field.}$$

EXAMPLE:

Distance between plants = 1.0 foot

Distance between rows = 3.5 feet

Field size = 2.0 acres

The calculated planting density is 12,446 slips planted per acre.

$$\text{Plants in a field} = \text{planting density} \times 0.9 \times \text{number of acres in the field.}$$

$$\text{Plants in the field} = 12,446 \times 0.9 \times 2.0 = 22,402.8 = 22,403 \text{ plants in the field.}$$